THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

LOOKING BEFORE AND AFTER.

The Common Cause OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

VOL. VIII., No. 379.] FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1916. [PRICE 1D.
Registered as a Newspaper.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
The New Suffrage Party in the United States	174
Women Citizens Associations. II.—Manchester and Salford	175
A Transport Flying Column. N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals	175
Life as a Kitchenmaid	176
Holidays and Volunteers	176
Looking Before and After. By Mrs. Fawcett	178
The Christiania Steam Kitchen	179
Notes from Headquarters. The Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units for Refugees in Russia, etc.	180

[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]

Notes and News.

Not Where We Stood Before.

In the ordinary course, says *The Daily Telegraph*, the present Parliament would expire in September next, but before rising the Government will pass a Bill extending its existence for another twelve months. During the period of adjournment the Government will have to make arrangements for the next General Election. "To that end they must provide an entirely new system for the registration of voters. Matters of franchise will be involved. Ministers will also probably tackle the subject of votes for women, for even the Prime Minister admits that that problem does not stand now where it stood previous to the war."

Women and Unemployment Insurance.

A new Government Bill provides for the extension of Unemployment Insurance (from September 4th next) to a large number of new trades, including the manufacture of explosives, chemicals, metals, and all metal goods, rubber goods, leather and leather goods, the object apparently being to apply unemployment insurance to all trades which are likely to be specially affected when peace comes. The Board of Trade also takes power to extend the provisions of the Act to any trade, or branch of a trade, in which "a substantial amount of munition work, or other work for war purposes, is being carried on." It remains to be seen what use the Board of Trade will make of these powers, but *The New Statesman* points out that as the Bill stands a great many of the wage-earners who most need protection are likely to be left out—especially women wage-earners. "Out of the six million women-workers only 30,000 at present are insured against unemployment, though they all help as taxpayers to pay for the Unemployment Insurance of their 2,500,000 male competitors."

One great difficulty in bringing women in many of the trades under the scheme is that they are earning such low wages that they cannot afford to pay even 2½d. a week unemployment insurance. Mr. Will Thorne has made the suggestion that the lower-paid women-workers should be exempt; we urge that it would be far better to raise the women's earnings by establishing a fair minimum wage.

Two New Orders.

We have repeatedly pointed out that a sweating wage is still being paid by many employers engaged on Government work, and that, so far, only the wages of women employed on "men's work" have been protected. Two new Orders have now been made by the Ministry of Munitions, but at time of going to press full details of these Orders are not available.

The first Order prescribes rates of wages for girls employed on munitions work of a class customarily done by men, and will be applied to the same establishments as the corresponding directions already issued for the remuneration of women employed on such work. The second Order prescribes rates of wages for women and girls employed on munitions work of a class not customarily recognised as men's work, and will be applied forthwith to controlled firms in the main munition areas engaged in the production of armaments, ammunition, and ordnance, and in all branches of mechanical engineering and shipbuilding. The case of other areas and trades is under consideration.

Maintaining Our Exports.

"The labour situation has been to a considerable extent saved by our women," said Mr. F. Kellaway, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to Dr. Addison, addressing his constituents at Bedford last week. In 1914, he pointed out, 184,000 women were engaged in war industries. To-day there are 666,000; women being employed in 471 different munition processes.

In addition to increasing the supply of munitions the women are also helping to maintain British exports: a matter of vital importance on which our rate of exchange depends. The trade returns for June show a large increase in our exports. Cotton piece-goods show an advance of 76 million yards in quantity, and woollen and worsted manufactures have also advanced considerably. Linen piece-goods have risen by nearly three million yards, and the export of carpets has increased by 244,000 square yards. In the manufacture of textile fabrics, more women than men were employed, even in 1911—the year when the last census of occupations was taken—and the proportion must have very largely increased since the outbreak of war. Women are now employed in the cotton mills in several processes hitherto confined to men—in the blowing room, on spinning mules, beaming, twisting, and drawing, and in the warehouse. In the woollen mills they are now engaged in beaming and overlooking, attending drying machines, carding, and pattern weaving. These are but a few instances of the new operations in various industries which women are performing for the first time, and performing satisfactorily.

Women Police.

The Police (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill came up for second reading in the House of Commons last week. Clause 4, which provides for the payment of "any women who may be employed by a police authority to perform any of the duties of the police, and are required to devote their whole time to such employment," was passed, but an amendment moved by Mr. Perkins to provide for "pension and compensation," as well as pay, was defeated. Mr. Perkins pointed out that highly educated women were taking up this work very seriously, and had been very well trained, and that 28s. or 30s. a week was not sufficient remuneration, unless they were safeguarded by some arrangement as to pension. Mr. Samuel, however, urged that the

movement to appoint women was a very new one, and he was afraid that if the proposal was made that any woman employed in the police force—and she might be employed only a short time—should be qualified for pension, the same as a man, the local authorities, who were already rather difficult to move, would be more unwilling to appoint women. "In the initiation of such a movement we must proceed carefully and warily, and recognise that criticisms against it must be gradually overcome." We hope that the good work of the women police will break down all prejudice; and that they will before long be accorded full status as members of the police service.

Inequality of Treatment.

An example of the unfair treatment meted out to women employed in Government Offices was given in Parliament last week, when Mr. Tennant confessed, in answer to a question by Colonel Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck, that women employed as temporary clerks in the War Office do not receive overtime pay till they have worked forty-eight hours a week, whereas the men temporary clerks receive overtime pay after forty-two hours. The male clerk is paid a minimum of 31s. 6d. for a week of forty-two hours, while the woman is paid 25s. for forty-eight hours, rising to 30s. "after passing a satisfactory probation."

Another example of the way in which women are being exploited—this time by the Red Cross Society—is given by a lieutenant-colonel, who writes to *The Daily News:* "Large numbers of soldiers in the R.A.M.C. are relieved for duty at the front by ladies, who throughout the country have taken their places and do their work in the military hospitals. These ladies have their pay—which is low—stopped for every day they are absent, either through illness or other causes. The men they replace are granted four days' leave every three months, with pay, and if required receive railway passes.

"After board and lodging are allowed for, less money is available from their pay for the renewal of the uniforms these workers by regulation must wear both on and off duty than the soldier himself receives, yet the latter may requisition a new kit after a certain period of time. . . . Compared with their sisters who have taken up civil appointments their lot is very hard, and calls for amelioration."

"The Common Cause" Scholarships.

Next Monday, July 17th, is the latest date for applications to be sent in for the three scholarships in commercial chemistry offered by The Common Cause. The scholarships are of the approximate value of £50 a year, and are intended for women who have taken their science degree, or its equivalent, and wish to qualify for positions as industrial chemists. Applicants should send in their names at once to the Scholarship Secretary, The Common Cause, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W., giving full particulars of their qualifications.

The New Suffrage Party in the United States.

The Congressional Union for Women's Suffrage which was formed some time ago to carry out definite propaganda for a Federal Amendment has recently been extremely active. The Union defines itself as "militant," though, according to the more recent interpretation of that dangerous word, its energies have not reached a climax. It has, however, adopted a policy which crystallized in the early days of English militancy, in that it opposes the Government in power.

The chief object of American Suffragists has hitherto been to enfranchise women State by State, a process which, in each case, must involve in the end the clumsy and wearisome method of the referendum. Western States were tackled and won over, but the forces in the Eastern political world proved too overwhelming in the recent spring campaign. American Suffragists can rise above defeat with all the nervous energy of the race, but probably the Eastern experiences greatly contributed to the strengthening of the Congressional Union.

The pioneer Suffragists, however, recognised a second string to their bow, for as early as 1872 Susan B. Anthony drafted an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which read:—

> "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

This Amendment has been moved and piously interned year by year. At present, in the House of Representatives, it is before a Judiciary Committee, which shows no sign of letting it go forward.

The Congressional Union maintain that now, if sufficiently strong pressure can be brought to bear to pass the Amendment through Congress by a two-thirds majority of the Senate and House, the final stage of getting it ratified by three-quarters of the State Legislatures will be comparatively easy, and the State by State method superseded. At present there are certain States where the laws make it next to impossible to amend the State Constitution. In New Mexico, for instance, a provision exists that the Constitution cannot be amended for twenty-five years; in Illinois only one amendment can be submitted to the people at a given election, and the politicians so arrange that a stock amendment turns up every time to block innovations. Precedent certainly warrants a franchise alteration by federal law, as it was in this way that universal manhod suffrage was passed, and actually the last additions to the United States Constitution were the 14th and 15th amendments enfranchising the negro.

The Congressional Union have seized upon the present as a most favourable time for special pressure. The Presidential Elections are looming very large, and feeling is running higher than usual. There are four million women voters in the "free" States, and 91 out of the 531 votes in the Electoral College come from equal Suffrage States. These States are all extremely doubtful ones, and the majorities on either side have been narrow. *The Seattle Star* summed up the situation in May by saying:—"Even a small group of women, determined to stand out for the long-delayed enfranchisement of their sex throughout the nation, can form the balance of power, and can demand and secure the immediate passage through Congress of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment."

In view of this, the Women's Congressional Party called the women voters of the West to a Women's Party Convention in Chicago early in June, and, in preparation for the Congress, sent a special train with speakers, flags, and colours through the Suffrage States. The "Suffrage Flyer" stopped at all the large towns en route, and halted for speeches at many smaller places. Much enthusiasm was roused, and many receptions were held for the visitors. One press dispatch said "Denver is used to meetings and parades, but this was such a good-looking one." Another said "the audience was unusually brilliant, not only as to brains, but as to clothes." The Governors of the States came out to honour the occasion, and the audiences were extremely encouraging. On one occasion, in Kansas, at the end of the meeting the students gave a class yell in honour of the Eastern women, ending with a "tiger" of "Votes for women—now!"

The twenty-one members of the Congressional Union who undertook this tour put the demand "Suffrage before Party" in every speech, and pointed out with convincing force to the enfranchised women that even a small turn-over of votes, something like ten per cent. of the women's votes in the twelve Suffrage States, might turn the scale.

After thirty-eight days' pilgrimage, the Suffrage Special returned to Washington, and the envoys reported that thousands of women in the "free" States had pledged themselves to join the "Women's Party," and attend the Chicago Convention.

The Women's Party Convention was duly held in Chicago, and at the same time the pioneer National American Women Suffrage Association organised and carried out a procession which succeeded beyond all hopes, on account of the heavy storm which accompanied it! The vitality of the movement which was turning women into keen politicians, and urging them out to tramp through rain and mud, contributed largely no doubt to the insertion of a Women Suffrage plank in the Republican platform, a notable victory. The Progressive Party at the same time confirmed and made even wider their Suffrage declaration of four years ago, stating that women "should be given the full political right of Suffrage both by National and State action."

The latest news from the U.S. tells of a victory which pleases neither the new nor the older Suffrage Societies. The Democratic Convention at St. Louis adopted the following plank: "We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the States upon the same terms as to men." The Congressional Union and the Women's Party are now in the fray to drive out Democratic candidates bag and baggage, and to defeat the party which offers nothing better than the State amendments; and Mrs. Chapman Catt is reported to have said of the Democratic plank: "It is an evasion of the question." We shall observe with interest the result of a strong anti-Government policy.

Women Citizens Associations.—II.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD.

Miss Rathbone's article in THE COMMON CAUSE of June 30th brings out very clearly a fundamental difference, both in aim and method, between the Liverpool and Manchester Women Citizens Associations. The Manchester Association was founded, not by the Suffrage Society, but by the National Union of Women Workers, and with the single idea of interesting women in the good government of the city for its—and their—own sakes. We feel that, in combining the question of the Parliamentary with the municipal vote and using the latter as an instrument for securing the former, it is impossible to get that singleness of purpose which the Manchester Association has achieved and which is, without doubt, largely responsible for the effectiveness of its appeal. There are many keen Suffragists in the Association, and they doubtless believe that when the women have found how useful the municipal vote can be they will demand the Parliamentary vote; but that is not the concern of the Association as an association. There are non-Suffrage and anti-Suffrage women who are keenly interested in municipal reform, and these would be excluded from an Association definitely connected with the Suffrage movement; while, on the other hand, the keen Suffragists have not hesitated to join us, although we make it quite clear that we are concerned purely with municipal affairs.

The Association was started early in 1914, and its objects are given as follows in the annual report:—

"The aim of the Association is to create in each ward of the city a centre to which all women municipal voters can attach themselves, and which, by means of meetings, lectures, and the diffusion of information generally, will educate women to realise the power they possess as voters to press for the better consideration of all municipal affairs, and especially those that affect women and children. The powers of women ratepayers have never been properly realised, nor has the advantage which would accrue from women's experience being brought to bear upon the various problems of municipal government been adequately appreciated. The result has been that nobody has taken seriously the task of educating women voters up to their responsibilities, and the charge often levelled against them that they take no interest in municipal affairs is a natural result of this neglect. The Association hopes to alter this state of affairs by endeavouring to make each individual woman realise her powers, as well as her capacity in local government."

The strength of its appeal can be judged from the twelve already existing branches (five of them consisting almost entirely of working women), with an average of well over seventy members each. An Association on the Manchester lines is already working at Bradford, and the National Union of Women Workers' branches at Nottingham, Leicester, Portsmouth, and Aberdeen are discussing the matter.

Now as to what the Association has done since it was founded. It has held a large number of local meetings, with speakers on a great many aspects of municipal government. It has sent speakers out to a number of other meetings of women. It has taken part in the guardians' elections. It has given help in carrying through some very important local reforms.

The first public question that was taken up by the whole Association was Maternity Centres. A scheme had been prepared by the Public Health Department for taking over the medical side of the existing Schools for Mothers, extending the work and starting fresh centres. The Association held meetings of women ratepayers in the various wards, and sent in resolutions in support of the scheme. A deputation was sent to the Sanitary Committee, and a systematic canvass of councillors carried out, which was made possible largely by the help of the National Union of Suffrage Societies. The scheme, in spite of opposition in its early stages, was carried unanimously in April, 1915.

Early last year the Manchester Education Committee presented a report showing very bad conditions amongst employed school children in the city. So far we have no bye-laws. A set of bye-laws was drafted by a Sub-Committee of the Council, and, after considering them, we decided to support them. Branch meetings were held, the bye-laws explained, and the resolutions, three of which came from working-class wards, were sent in to the Council. The bye-laws are not yet confirmed, and we are prepared to act again if necessary.

We have taken up seriously the question of clean streets as a matter of public health. After some rather unsatisfactory correspondence with the Cleansing Committee we have now undertaken an extensive survey of certain districts to find out what relation the state of the streets bears to overcrowding and generally bad conditions. The survey will cover five weeks, and the results will be used in support of our point that, from the point of view of the public health, street cleansing should be undertaken in direct proportion to the poverty and density of the population.

The most recent matter that we have started work on is women police. We have organised a series of small meetings and one large meeting, with the arrangements for which we received most generous help from the Manchester Suffrage Society, and we are now engaged on a personal inquiry, which we expect will show an overwhelming need for more women police officials.

We do not propose, however, in municipal affairs, to confine ourselves to outside agitation. The work is much hampered by the need for more elected women councillors (at present there are only two). We have five candidates whom we shall put forward at the earliest suitable opportunity.

This brief account of work done leaves out a great deal of general educational work. We have found that, though the interest of women in municipal affairs is often difficult to rouse, once roused it does not easily lapse. There are numbers of questions to do with housing, sanitation, education, public health, in which women are even now quite competent to judge, and to put forward their opinions.

SHENA D. SIMON
(Hon. Sec., Manchester and Salford Women Citizens Assoc.).

A Transport Flying Column.

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS (LONDON UNITS).

Those who feel an interest in the fortunes of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, and are ready to promote their activities at any point where help is needed, are specially asked, at this juncture, to give their aid. At the present moment we have a specific need, easily defined, and as there are many people who prefer to give for something definite rather than give in general, we appeal to these to come forward and achieve the completion of our nearly completed equipment—to give of their charity and to get others to contribute for the following object:—

This is a time for busy preparation of the Units shortly leaving us for action at the front. It is the direct request of the Serbian Army that we should render them aid in the transport of their wounded. They cannot provide this for themselves, and in their implicit belief in the British they have made an earnest appeal to our Women's Hospitals to continue our help to them. We shall do well to remember that this army is the one solid body of the Serb nation now in existence, and that it has to be preserved if that nation is to survive. Their appeal to us must not be in vain. We are sending out a new Unit immediately to Salonica, under the superintendence of Dr. Elsie Inglis herself. This will be accompanied by a Transport Flying Column, under the direction of our able Administrator, Mrs. Haverfield—the column to consist of five ambulances, one lorry, one motor-kitchen, and one runabout car. Though it is attached to Dr. Inglis' own Unit, it will also serve the other hospitals in the rear of the Serbian army wherever needed; being mobile, it will follow with that army, and will work under the supervision of the Serbian Director of Medical Service.

The London Committee of the Scottish Women's Hospitals has the privilege of providing this Transport Column, and has voted a grant of £2,000 towards its equipment, this being the sum which we had in hand, in readiness to be used for the relief of Serbia, beyond the amounts already ear-marked for use in France. Mrs. Haverfield's experiences of last year have enabled her to make detailed provision for the requirements in Serbia—in the purchase of ambulance cars and lorry. She has in hand the eleven new tents, the uniforms, and personal equipment for a staff of twenty-two persons, and the compressed dressings, &c., for all their work. The grant is now spent. Two serious items of expenditure still remain over. We need to procure for this Transport Column (1) a motor travelling kitchen (mobile), to keep up with the cars wherever they are. This is not only for the daily maintenance of our staff but also to make invalid provision for the wounded. We also need (2) a light runabout car. Our Administrator might do without a car, but it would be false economy, as it would mean unsuitable use of a heavy ambulance motor, and one light car is obviously required.

A total of four hundred pounds (£400) will suitably provide for this motor-kitchen and runabout car, and complete the Transport Column. Any sums sent in to H. Flinders Petrie (Mrs.), Hon. Sec., S.W.H., 58, Victoria Street, Westminster (cheques crossed London, County & Westminster Bank), will be applied for this equipment, and, beyond this amount, for its maintenance.

I appeal to the generosity of your readers.

H. FLINDERS PETRIE, Hon. Secretary,
Scottish Women's Hospitals (London Units).

Looking for Work, and Finding It.

Life as a Kitchenmaid.

"Peggy, get up! We've come to our last half-crown, and if our cheque, now on the way, gets submarined, where are we?"

From dreamland came the answer: "You are always thinking of horrors."

"Not at all, Peggy. I mean to be quite bright and cheerful, but I'm on the war-path this morning, and so are you. So start out; it is half-past six."

About seven o'clock came a tap at our door.

"Ma thought ye might like a cup o' tea"; and that angel child, our hostess's daughter, appeared with a neat tray, two large cups of tea, and buttered toast.

We had been spending Michaelmas at a cottage ornée on the Mylston Road, doing ample justice to roast goose, apple-sauce, and their belongings; and now, as the last day of red-cheeked September was ushered in, determined to see if really and truly we could find work.

Half-past seven saw us turning into St. Thomas's Road, and at the end we turned down another road, which led us into the North End Road and Walham Green Station. How we thanked our little friend Kitty for her forethought, for there was not a single shop where we could have got a bite. Earl's Court was our destination, and by the time our train steamed in it was past eight, and the A.B.C. shop opposite the station gave us a friendly shelter.

There was a well-known agency not far off, and we sallied in to interview the manageress, who at once wrote down a list of six different situations she advised us to try—one near Cromwell Road.

Having duly presented ourselves, we were asked to wait for half-an-hour, as breakfast was going on. "But the missis will see you," the smart parlourmaid assured us; and, thus encouraged, we did not find the time pass heavily.

"The missis" appeared to have misgivings as to our knowledge of domestic duties.

"Do you really know the work?" We assured her we were experts, and counted out the work.

"Scrub the steps, shine the boots, knives, wash up, scrub the kitchens, and, in a word, do all the work below stairs and all we were bid."

The missis, being in need of help, decided to take us for a week on trial to see how we could get on, and we might stay, right now, if we liked. We did like to stay, and jumped at the idea of our complete success, not to say instantaneous relief from worry. But as it was our first essay in domestic service we were minus caps and aprons. The missis, however, came to the rescue. She had an ample supply of both. While Peggy went off for our other necessary garments, it was only a matter of a few minutes to follow the missis downstairs, through the intricacies of passages and corridors, and, taking off hat, coat, and gloves, don working apparel, and soon, in the scullery, work was in full swing. An immense battalion of cups, saucers, plates, knives, forks, spoons, but with boiling water, soap, soda, and a cold douche they shone resplendently.

The presiding genius of the kitchen was, of course, *the cook*, a field-marshal in petticoats. Here, with a long iron basting spoon in her strong right hand and a capacious fork in her left—her batôn of office—she swayed the destiny of the household, which consisted of four mansions with one entrance—a very up-to-date residential boarding-house.

It was with a feeling of reverential awe that she was regarded by the rest of the staff. She was a tall, stout, dark-haired woman, always on her feet in a never-ending ramble from the gas cooking-stove to the electric kitchen-range. The way she pulled out buttons and pushed 'em in, making saucepans disappear into the vasty deep of the electric machine was a study to the uninitiated. All this without a glimmer of fire or light, and if only the scene could have been transferred back a couple of hundred years, our honest cook would have been denounced as a sorceress and, mayhap, burned at the stake for witchcraft; for what else but being in league with the powers of darkness could bring about such a result as perfect cooking without visible fire and light?

Before half-past six next morning, with a pail of hot water, a flannel floor-cloth, and a brick of hearthstone we began operations as scrubbers of the front doorsteps. We must own up to a certain tingling feeling of not wishing to be "discovered" while so doing; but there was little fear of this with our backs to the people and our face to the mansions. We began: scrub-a-dub, scrub-a-dub, scrub-a-dub on each step until we reached the last. Not a passer-by, not a blind raised on the opposite side of the road or our own. Stop a moment! There was one blind drawn up to the fullest: it was the nearest parlour-window to the steps. Yes, we were "discovered!" for there stood the missis, her golden hair a-hanging down her back, her crimson dressing-gown, and elaborate girdle wrapped around her. And there she stood, and then sat down, or rather sank quietly into a capacious armchair, gazing fixedly at us all the time.

What did it mean? Having disposed of the dirty water down the channel at the side of the road, we manfully attacked the brasses and knocker of the big front door. Then we belaboured the hall with a fresh relay of water and soap; and then the black and brown boots and shoes needed attention.

After breakfast we doubled up our sleeves to the elbow, and were ready, in canvas aprons, when the page-boy came along. "The missis wanted us." She did, indeed, and very kind she was. "Girls, went on the missis, you are too superior for this kind of work."

"Not at all," we assured her, remembering we had only one and threepence left of yesterday's half-crown.

But the missis was adamant. She said she would do what she could for us, and, with this, she planked down a sovereign and sent the page for a taxi. The missis franked the chauffeur, and the page-boy grinned as he handed in our suit-cases. "We knew ye were swells," he opined, "and ye *done* it for a wager!"

How much more he added we never knew, for the chauffeur hustled him off. We had only just time to give him a lucky threepenny-bit for candy. So we were whirled away to Fulham, where our cheque awaited us!

A. de C. S.

Holidays and Volunteers.

It was late on one of the gusty, uncomfortable days we know this summer, and the women on the station platform were still plainly visible, though the dim, pale light left room for dense patches of shadow behind. The women's faces were shown in startling clearness as the train steamed away, and the white, quivering lips and agonised eyes spoke their good-byes to husbands, brothers, and sweethearts, who are now on a troop-ship bound for a distant part of our Empire.

A group of children with their mother centred round one railway compartment, and the baby's terrified scream, "Daddy, daddy!" echoed in our ears, while the stalwart father sat very silent with eyes fixed on the floor. His fingers twisted a bunch of roses, withered from the grasp of his little son's hot hands, and there were tears one could have cried but for the gay, proud Rose of England in our hearts. The grave-eyed man said apologetically, "Children, bless 'em, soon forget. As long as they are well and happy till I come home, we shall be all right. . . ."

The women and children who are left behind have a claim on leisured women's hearts and lives in this matter of keeping "well and happy," and it is with renewed discomfort that the Secretary of the Women's Service Bureau (London Society for Women's Suffrage) registers the daily increasing applications for voluntary women workers for Care Committees, Holiday Funds, Baby Welcomes, and Schools for Mothers, Girls' Clubs, and Girl Guides, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, the National War Savings Committee, &c., &c., and the fact that not one available voluntary worker is on the society's books at the present time. It is probable that readers of The Common Cause are already occupied; but let each one go through her address book and seek out some Suffragist or Anti-Suffragist friend who might be pressed into voluntary service if only for the holiday months, telling her Herbert Spencer's test of education: "Can you do what you ought, when you ought, whether you want to do it or not?"

The worker par excellence is one who can give whole time for three months and upwards, providing her own board and lodging in any part of London in which she may be required, but there are also many openings for more temporary and partial service.

There are women whose thoughts are of necessity beating against "the dark Turnstile of Night," and whose circumstances would permit them to do legitimate voluntary work. Let them come to satisfy some of these urgent cries for help, remembering that "whatever happens, there are always high and brave and amusing lives to be lived, and a change of key does not exclude harmony."

Applications for information and advice are invited by Miss O. W. Robinson, Voluntary Help Department, Women's Service Bureau (L.S.W.S.), 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Correspondence.

WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS.

MADAM,—I have been much interested in reading your notes on War Saving in THE COMMON CAUSE of June 30th. Perhaps it may be of use to give a short account of this work in Manchester. The local Central Committee was formed by the Lord Mayor and an influential gathering of Manchester men and women; the Hon. Secretaries chosen were Mr. Grundy, of the City League of Help, and myself. Our Committee decided to hold one full week of public meetings arranged in each Ward. In this we were greatly helped by the City; Town Halls were lent us, our own posters and those of the London Committee were exhibited at the Free Libraries, Police Stations, Post Offices, Town Halls, Co-operative Societies, and Political Associations. Besides, a number of good local speakers, Lady Nott Bower and Mrs. Pember Reeves, each gave us three days; and the trams had extracts from Lord Kitchener's Guildhall speech posted on their windows. During the week, May 22nd to 29th, nine public meetings were held, besides meetings at works, in schools, and one drawing-room meeting. We received splendid help from the Press, and though there were not good audiences all round, public interest was thoroughly roused, and there has been a continuance of meetings of all sorts—works, schools, clubs, Training College, drawing-room, G.F.S., Y.W.C.A., and domestic servants. Requests for speakers still come in.

War Savings Associations have been formed in several works, shops, clubs, and political associations. There has been a really large and practical increase in the sale of War Savings Certificates. I cannot take up too much of your space in details of management; but hope this may encourage others. I should like to point out that *all* books *and* cards are supplied for the War Savings Associations by the London Committee, 89, Abingdon Street, S.W., and the actual working of each Association is not over-laborious; though the propaganda and organisation which precedes this certainly has plenty of work in it!

EDITH PLACE, Sec., Manchester W.S.S.

MEDICAL RELIEF FOR CHILDREN.

MADAM,—The terrible loss of life in the war and the rapidly declining birth-rate at home are opening the eyes of the nation to the urgent necessity of reducing the rate of infant mortality. This may be done by prompt medical relief of children as soon as they begin to be ill. It is quite time that all Boards of Guardians should understand that it is their duty not to deter parents who are unable to pay a doctor from seeking medical relief for their young children, but to encourage them to come. Formerly some of the Poor Law Inspectors advised guardians to put all medical relief on loan. Another well-known deterrent was to make the parent come before the guardians or a committee. I should be glad to know whether, at the present time, there is any inspector foolish enough to suggest or express approval of these deterrents. Probably not; but still the effect of the old advice remains in some unions.

In Bethnal Green, for instance, all medical relief is given on loan, and the applicants are required to attend to show cause why they should not pay. This practice ought to be altered without delay, both in Bethnal Green and wherever else it exists, as very shortly the hot weather and the season of highest infant mortality will be upon us. The excuse sometimes made for putting all relief indiscriminately on loan, is that to do so enables the board of guardians to recover the cost, where a medical order has been obtained on the plea of urgency by a person capable of providing the medical need himself. But this is now quite unnecessary; for it has been decided by recent and gradually developing decisions that the cost of Poor Law Relief is a debt from the person relieved. See *Birkenhead Guardians* v. *Brookes*, 70 J.P., 400; *St. Mary, Islington* v. *Biggenden* [1910], 1 K.B., 105; 74 J.P., 17.

It should be remembered that an infant, dying for want of medical relief through some well-meant but silly rules of guardians, is just as effectively killed, and just as great a loss to the nation, as if it had been slain by a German bomb. "Our birth-rate has been falling longer than Germany's and it stands considerably lower" (*The Times*, April 16th, 1916).—Yours, &c.,

J. THEODORE DODD.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

"Nothing is more symbolical than a bridge. It is a safe passage from shore to shore, and, as St. Augustine said, a war is (or should be) a transition from a lower state of peace to a higher."—*Letter to the Press from Mr. Bernard Holland about the proposed rebuilding of Charing Cross Bridge.*

We shall be pleased to send the following to anyone who can make use of them and is willing to refund cost of postage :—

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON POOR LAWS AND RELIEF OF DISTRESS, VOL. III.; SEPARATE REPORT, by Rev. Prebendary H. Russell Wakefield, Mr. Francis Chandler, Mr. George Lansbury, and Mrs. Sidney Webb, 1900; ANNUAL REPORT CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER OF BOARD OF EDUCATION, 1914; REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON POOR LAWS. VOL. II. BEING PART VII. TO THE END OF THE MAJORITY REPORT, 1909; DITTO. BEING PARTS I. TO VI. OF MAJORITY REPORT, 1909; REPORT ON WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1913; REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES, 1912; EARNINGS AND HOURS ENQUIRY, 1909. (Two copies.); ROYAL COMMISSION ON POOR LAWS AND RELIEF OF DISTRESS, 1910; DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, 1913; ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, 1913; DITTO, 1914; CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, VOL. X. 1913. PART II.

For "The Common Cause."

Few Suffrage meetings are held nowadays, and members of the National Union are all busy with "war work"; but however busy they are it is important that the Societies of the Union should keep in touch with one another and with Headquarters. This "The Common Cause" enables them to do.

Like other publishing ventures, however, THE COMMON CAUSE has had many difficulties to contend with during the two years since the outbreak of war. These have been met, to a large extent, by care and foresight on the part of the management and the loyalty of thousands of faithful friends. But we are now obliged to appeal for AT LEAST FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS to enable us to continue publication.

This week we gratefully acknowledge a donation of £50, sent by "a country reader," who wishes to remain anonymous. We are grateful, too, for other smaller sums and for the kind letters which have accompanied them :—

"I have pleasure in enclosing a cheque for £1 1s. as a donation to THE COMMON CAUSE, with my best wishes for its continued success in the great work it is doing."

"I beg to enclose cheque for £2 2s. on behalf of THE COMMON CAUSE. I feel that it is very important that it should not be discontinued. The accounts of women's work given during the time of the war, and especially of late, are particularly interesting."

"We should be very disappointed indeed to find that we should not have THE COMMON CAUSE to look forward to each week, and should much regret if such a valuable paper had to be withdrawn from circulation. We enclose a contribution."

"Please find £1 enclosed, with best wishes for long life and increased vigour to THE COMMON CAUSE. I am sure you, with your staff, must have an anxious time keeping your paper alive when the struggle for life is so harsh. I trust your appeal will have a good result."

"I enclose cheque for £5, donation to THE COMMON CAUSE. It *must* be kept going."

The Secretary of one of our Societies writes :—

"At the Committee meeting of this Society it was proposed and unanimously agreed to that the sum of £1 should be sent you as a *small* contribution from a *small* Society towards the sum of £500 which is required for our paper, THE COMMON CAUSE. We feel this is a small tribute to the excellent work done by the paper, and a token of appreciation of its usefulness at the present crisis."

If all the Branches of the Union would follow the example of this kind little Society the position of THE COMMON CAUSE would be assured for the coming year.

WE WANT ANOTHER £350. WILL YOU HELP?

Please send to THE COMMON CAUSE, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. All cheques and postal orders should be crossed William Deacon's Bank, and all Treasury notes should be sent in registered envelopes.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	85	10	6
The Misses Smith	1	0	0
Mrs. J. Tabor	3	0	0
Mrs. Norman MacLehose ...		10	0
Miss M. Farrow		2	6
Mrs. Rawsthorn		10	0
Miss Foggo	1	0	0
A Country Reader	50	0	0
Mrs. Fyffe	1	0	0
The Misses Weir		5	0
Mrs. F. E. Ashwell Cooke ...	2	0	0
Miss C. M. Eve	2	0	0
A. M. C	1	0	0
Mrs. H. Carpenter		5	0
Miss E. B. Redpath		5	8
Pockwell W.S.S.		3	0
Mrs. D. A. Wilson	1	0	0
Mrs. Mary E. Bromley	1	1	0
Mrs. Bacon		10	0
Purley Society	1	0	0
	£152	2	8

WOMEN'S SERVICE

OFFERS

Advice and Information with regard to possibilities of training for new openings for women in every trade and profession.

Loans and Assistance Scholarships offered to suitable young women desiring training.

Full particulars from MISS O. W. ROBINSON, Women's Service Bureau, London Society for Women's Suffrage, 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on application.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT A

COMMON CAUSE FOUNTAIN PEN.

Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Packed in N. U. colours. Price, with postage 5/8.—Manager, "C.C." 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

HAVE YOUR HOUSE DECORATED BY WOMEN

Mesdames HAMMOND & HARWOOD,

PRACTICAL HOUSE DECORATORS.

Staff of Lady Painters. Estimates Free. Any District.

13, FAIRMILE AVENUE, STREATHAM, S.W.

The Challenge

The Illustrated Church of England Weekly.

EVERY FRIDAY. ONE PENNY.

The wider recognition of Women's Contribution to the Affairs of Church and State is one of the vital problems constantly dealt with.

Among those who contribute are Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Luke Paget, Miss A. Maude Royden, Miss Ruth Rouse, Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, Mrs. Pember Reeves, &c.

A Specimen Copy will be sent to readers of "The Common Cause" on application

You should find The Challenge *on sale at all bookstalls, but if you have any difficulty or would prefer it sent direct, a copy will be posted to you for 13 weeks if you send 1s. 9d. to* The Manager, The Challenge, Effingham House, Arundel Street, London, W.C.

IMPORTANT TO RED CROSS WORKERS

We hold a large Stock of MATERIALS necessary for the Making of Roller, Triangular, Many-tailed and other

BANDAGES.

White Bandage Cloth, 36 in. wide
White Flannelette, 36 in. wide
Grey Bandage Cloth, 40 in. wide
White Open Wove Cloth, 36 in. wide
Grey Calico 31, 36 and 40 in. wide
White Flannel, 26 and 28 in. wide
Domette, 27 in. wide

Samples and Prices forwarded per return post.
Special Reduced Prices for whole pieces.

Hospitals & General Contracts Co., Ltd.,
19 to 21 & 25 to 35, MORTIMER ST., LONDON, W.
(Nearly opposite Middlesex Hospital).
Telephone: MUSEUM 3140 & 3141,
Telegrams: CONTRACTING, LONDON.

Telephone: BRIXTON 1852.

GEO. WEBB'S DYE WORKS,

Chief Office: **254, BRIXTON HILL, S.W.**

Exhibitor at British Silk Exhibition, 1912. Established 50 Years.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER FIRM TRADING UNDER THE SAME NAME.

We are celebrated for Cleaning and Dyeing

COURT DRESSES, DAY AND EVENING GOWNS, BLOUSES, CLOAKS, WRAPS, LACES, OSTRICH FEATHERS, FURS, :: :: AND GLOVES. :: ::

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS. WINDOW HANGINGS, CARPETS, RUGS, CHINTZES, :: AND CRETONNES. ::

Owing to our having a large reserve of colours at the outbreak of the war, we are in a position to dye in all the following colours:—Dark Brown, Medium Brown, Purple, Mauve, Dark Violet, Navy Blue, Royal Blue, Dark Green, Scarlet, Crimson, Claret, Plum, Dark Grey, and Black.

The finest and purest pre-war colours absolutely guaranteed.

Special attention is given to Mourning orders.

Instructions by Post or Telephone command immediate attention.

TESTIMONIALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. Telephone: Victoria 7544. | Price 1d. | Tel. Address: "Homosum, Vic, London." Press Tels.: Office Address.

POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
British Isles, 6s. 6d. Abroad, 8s. 8d. per annum.

All Business Communications *to be addressed to The Manager,* The Common Cause, *14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W., and all* Advertisements *must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advertisement representatives, S. R. Le Mare and Miss F. Fuller (West End).*

The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 50,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, and are devoting their organisation to various efforts which have for their object the sustaining of the vital strength of the nation.

Looking Before and After.

Looking back over more than twenty-three months of war we make the discovery how amazingly prophecies which were then so confidently made have been falsified. At the first shock of the great calamity the hideousness of the threatened orgy of destruction, the insensate devilry of it all overwhelmed us. We could see nothing but blackness and had no outlook except towards despair. If we believed that war was "insensate devilry" then, have we not ten times more reason to know that it is so now? Has not this sentence on it been writ large in the Raemaeker cartoons, in the Bryce Report, and in the doctors' account of Wittenberg Camp? All this is true, and yet we were all wrong in our prophecies as to the general results of the war. We believed that there would be an economic and industrial dislocation which would throw thousands, perhaps millions, out of employment; that there would be a financial crash, with hundreds of bankruptcies, and corresponding distress in all classes. The Prince of Wales's Fund was started, and local committees to deal with expected distress were formed all over the country, because the most sagacious and experienced people thought there was certain to be a terrible period of unemployment with all the sore distress inseparable from it. None of these expected calamities really happened. Among men there was from the first hardly any unemployment. Among women, in August and September, 1914, there was four times more unemployment than usual, and for a time there was a serious collapse; but things righted themselves much more quickly than anyone had anticipated. Employers and employed alike showed an unexpected adaptability. Thousands, gradually growing to millions, of men left their employment and volunteered in Kitchener's Army; a new demand for women's labour consequently soon manifested itself, small at first but growing steadily in volume, until to-day it is recognised as one of the foremost social and economic results of the war. The erection of huts for the new armies, the placing of army orders for clothing, munitions, and equipment of all kinds for the armies of our own country and of our Allies caused an unprecedented demand for labour and an unprecedented rise in wages. Above all, national necessity has broken down the exclusion of women from the skilled trades, and has done for the sweated woman of the twentieth century what the Black Death in the fourteenth century did for the serfs and villeins of that time—it set them free. Lord Revelstoke (who, I imagine, is no feminist), spoke, the other day, of the tapping of the hitherto little used reservoir of women's labour as one of the causes which had sustained the financial stability of Great Britain during the tremendous strain which the war had put upon it.

But this is only one instance out of many which might be quoted of our fears being traitors. When war first broke out probably nearly everyone who had been devoting his life to social reforms, such as temperance, the prevention of high infant mortality, the care of maternity, the safeguarding, in various ways, of life at its source, believed that these things could not possibly make progress during the war. There seems to have been a fixed belief (I shared it myself) that war and social reform could not exist at one and the same time; that war was a hideous and engrossing fact which shut out all other concerns. But, as a matter of fact, what do we see? We see the temperance movement in quite a new and far stronger position. We see the Government, for the sake of sustaining the vital energies of the nation, grappling with the problem of intemperance as

it has never been grappled with before. Interesting experiments are being made in various districts, where the Government is taking over entire control of the trade in alcohol.

Again, the causes of high infant mortality are being approached in a new spirit of sincerity and straightforwardness. It is no longer pretended that it is a matter which concerns women only and for which women only are responsible. It is recognised now as a question of national importance and one of the first magnitude, and that men and women are both responsible for it. If maternal ignorance has its own guilt to bear, paternal wickedness has its load also. The Report of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases has not been allowed, even in these greatly preoccupied days, to lie (like so many other Reports of Royal Commissions) a dead letter. Action has already been taken upon it, and, perhaps most valuable of all, the facts have been boldly faced, and men and women can no longer pretend not to know that venereal diseases are among the main causes of high infant mortality. These diseases are preventable, and ought to be prevented, and the real fight against them must be a fight against prostitution itself and a recognition of the truth that the moral law is as binding upon men as upon women.

On two other subjects notable advance has been made: the entry of women into the police force and the provision in factories and workshops of canteens and messrooms, where workers, whether men or women, can obtain wholesome food at moderate cost, and the appointment for women workers of welfare inspectors, whose business it is to see after the comfort and well-being of the workers, securing additional safeguards against accidents and over-fatigue.

With regard to women police, pioneer work of the most valuable character was done by the patrol system initiated by the National Union of Women Workers within a few weeks of the declaration of war. Miss Damer Dawson's work has been on rather different lines. Both have done good service, and the Police Bill now before the House of Commons will probably result in an official recognition for the women who have been giving such valuable voluntary work to their country.

With regard to the changes in factory life, the Report of the Chief Inspector and of the Chief Lady Inspector for 1915 are just published, price 2d. Both are full of interest and will well repay a careful reading. Sir Arthur Whitelegge says of the welfare work in factories, that its effect "is likely to be felt and spread long after the war has ended, and to leave behind a permanent improvement in factory life." After working in vain for years for a substantial increase in the number of women factory inspectors, the first year of war saw them increased by 50 per cent. Miss Anderson's paragraph on the recent improvements in factory administration must be quoted in full:—

"A question arises, like the riddle of Samson, why has the manufacture of munitions of war on a terrible scale led at last to systematic introduction of hygienic safeguards that factory inspectors have advocated for many years, such as the supervision of women by women in factories, provision of means of personal cleanliness, proper meal and rest rooms, and qualified nurses? Probably it is in part due to a recognition that wages alone cannot adequately reward those who serve the State in time of need, but it also points again to the new general awakening to the dependence of efficient output on the welfare of the human agent. 'Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness.'"

This is the real answer to the riddle: "A general awakening" to realities in the presence of great danger and the necessity of great sacrifices; the difference between the essential and the superficial in national and personal life.

If to feel, in the ink of the slough,
And the sink of the mire,
Veins of glory and fire
Run through and transpierce and transpire,
And a secret purpose of glory in every part,
And the answering glory of battle fill my heart:
To thrill with the joy of girded men,
To go on for ever, and fail, and go on again,
And be mauled to the earth and arise,
And contend for the shade of a word and a thing not seen with the eyes:
With the half of a broken hope for a pillow at night
That somehow the right is the right
And the smooth shall bloom from the rough—
Lord, if that were enough?

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

The Christiania Steam Kitchen.

Among the inhabitants of Christiania there are few who have not, at one time or another, been brought into contact with the steam kitchen. Hundreds of hungry men and women dine daily in the large dining halls, where an excellent and plentiful meal is served at the lowest possible prices. Others prefer the lunch café, as the menu presents a wider choice of dishes à-la-carte, or the restaurant, where a large cup of hot coffee may be obtained for little more than one penny. Many a busy mother of a large family solves the cooking problem by sending a child to the kitchen carrying a tin-can, or other receptacle, in which to bring home a hot meal for the family, while those who prefer to cook at home may, in another department, buy all they require.

The steam kitchen was started as long ago as 1857 when a company was formed in Christiania by a number of public-spirited men. It was agreed that the shareholders should never receive a higher dividend than 5 per cent. and all additional profits were to be devoted to the improvement of the plant and the remuneration of the staff. The food was to be provided as nearly as possible at the cost price of the materials which were always to be the best procurable. The prices were thus liable to vary according to the wholesale cost of commodities. During the first few years the enterprise met with considerable difficulties of one kind and another, and on at least one occasion the directors were obliged to come to the rescue with a cash loan. It appears, however, that by the year 1878 the kitchen was established on a sound financial basis, and the methods then adopted are, with few alterations, being carried on to-day.

Every day, from 12 to 3 p.m., a dinner of two courses is provided. There is vegetable broth and a good meat stew, sausages, and rice pudding, meat soup and fish pudding, and so on. In addition to this, a liberal ration of good brown bread is supplied to each person on the small, flat tin trays which are characteristic of the place. There is no stinting in the quantities allowed; in fact, very often one dinner is found to be amply sufficient for two persons.

There are two dinners at different prices, one slightly higher than the other, but the quality of the food is the same in both cases, namely, the best. Those who fetch the dinner to eat at home pay rather less, and for them a separate entrance is provided, which communicates directly with the kitchen where the food is prepared. After having studied the bill-of-fare inscribed on a blackboard hung on the wall outside, and obtained a ticket at the office, the diners repair to the large dining halls, where the food is dispensed through a hatch in the wall. There are two dining halls, each of which can seat at least two hundred people.

In 1878 the prices were fixed as follows: The cheaper dinner (if eaten at home) 25 ore (about 3¼d.), if eaten in the dining-room 30 ore; the best dinner (if eaten at home) 40 ore, and if eaten on the premises 45 ore, or, roughly, 6d. To-day, partly in consequence of the great increase in prices due to the war, and partly in consequence of certain alterations in the management and the payment of a very much higher dividend to the shareholders, the prices are considerably higher, varying from 45 to 70 ore. Even thus, however, the prices are within the reach of all but the very poorest of the population. For these, too, the kitchen provides. After the dinner-hour is over the remainder of the food is sold at reduced rates. In addition to this, free tickets are distributed by the Committee to a certain number of destitute persons.

At Christmas a special supper is cooked in the evening, which is fetched from the kitchen to be eaten at home. This was started some years ago, and has been greatly appreciated by the working people.

When the project was first started raw materials were not sold, but later a shop was opened, with branches in various parts of the town, for the sale of meat and other provisions, including the excellent sausages made in the kitchens, and the fruit juice ("saft"), which is so much used in this country. The prices are somewhat higher than those of the ordinary shops, but as the quality of the goods is well known to be excellent these are largely patronised, and are a source of revenue to the kitchen.

A visit to the kitchen in the morning reveals a very busy scene. In the middle of the room are several enormous cauldrons in which soup, meat stews, and rice pudding are boiling. The furnaces, which consume coal, are below, raising the steam by means of which the food is cooked. Other dishes to be served in the lunch café are prepared on a large stove in another part of the room, while in different places potatoes are being peeled,

vegetables washed, and bread cut up. In one part of the kitchen is an aperture in the wall through which the steaming food is distributed to children and others, who come daily provided with cans and bowls to fetch the family dinner all ready cooked, the money in payment being meanwhile dropped into a box provided for the purpose.

The room in which the washing-up is done is also of interest. One looks at the piles of dirty plates, bowls, forks, and spoons, &c., and wonders how the few women present can possibly deal with them all, and, on learning that they only work from 12 to 5 p.m., one's astonishment increases until one suddenly notices how it is done. There are three large basins of water with movable bottoms, which are worked up and down by means of a pulley to which a handle is attached. The dishes to be washed are piled in baskets, which fit exactly into the washing-basins. They are then moved once or twice up and down in the three different waters, and the work is done. The hot air of the room dries them effectually without the need of a towel. This method, while being exceedingly rapid, seems to be quite as satisfactory as that usually to be seen in our British kitchens.

Meat is bought every day, according to the prices prevailing, and hung in an ice-cooled room. It was amusing to notice that the machine-room where the ice was manufactured was considerably warmer than any other in the establishment.

The wages of the staff, though somewhat low, seem to compare favourably with the rates prevailing in Christiania. They rise from, roughly, 30s. a month, and all the workers have free dinner in addition. One was struck by their healthy appearance, which was doubtless due to the good food which they received.

In comparing the Christiania steam kitchen with cheap catering establishments in Great Britain, one must bear in mind that people here are satisfied with much simpler food than is the case at home, and also that the size of the enterprise enables good food to be provided at a price which would be impossible in a small concern. During the fifty odd years of its life it has more than justified its existence, and still continues to be a blessing to the less-well-to-do members of the community.

M. A. Pressley-Smith.

Some Fresh Opportunities.

FOR WOMEN ENGINEERS.

The Women's Service Bureau, organised by the London Society of the N.U., 58, Victoria Street, has been asked to register women for work in an engineering factory about to be built on the West Coast of Scotland. This is only open to well-educated women, between twenty and thirty-five years of age, who are interested in mechanics and are prepared to take up manufacturing engineering as their regulation occupation. The venture is not intended merely for war time, but as a permanent enterprise. We understand that the factory will undertake the manufacture of aeroplane-engine parts, and that when a sufficient nucleus of skilled women is obtained the whole engine will be built in the works, while after the war engines for motor-cars will probably be undertaken.

There will be a probationary period of six weeks, during which practical instruction will be given, a payment of £1 a week being made to cover living expenses. At the end of the time unsuitable people will be weeded out, and an agreement made with those who show capacity for the work. Further details will be given in our next issue.

FOR WOMEN MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The Council of the Charing Cross Hospital have decided to admit women students to the medical school and hospital as a temporary measure, in view of the scarcity of doctors and the need of skilled assistants in the wards, where, in addition to the ordinary accommodation for civilian cases, 150 beds are provided for wounded soldiers. Last year the Council decided against admitting women students to clinical work in the hospital; but early last month they were invited by Professor Halliburton, dean of the medical science faculty, King's College, to reconsider their attitude. King's College, as we announced last week, is opening its medical school to women on October 2nd. St. Mary's, Paddington, and St. George's Hospital already admit women students to their wards. The Edinburgh University Court, at a special meeting on July 11th, decided to accept the recommendation of the Senatus that the classes in the Faculty of Medicine should be thrown open to women. Edinburgh University was the first British University to give women a medical degree, but so far no provision has been made for their education in the University itself.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs Henry Fawcett, LL.D.
Hon. Secretaries: Miss Evelyn Atkinson. Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Parliamentary)
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Auerbach.
Secretary: Miss Helen Wright.
Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone—4673 Vic. & 4674 Vic.

Thoughts on the Jumble Sale.

Please notice the title—not "Thoughts on Jumble Sales" or on "*a* Jumble Sale," but on "*the* Jumble Sale," the one that we hope is to take place almost simultaneously in October all over the country in our Societies in aid of the General Service Fund at Headquarters. "What an old device; what a dull device," I hear it murmured. I must admit Jumble Sales are not a new thing, neither are they very exciting, but they have other advantages, they are easy to organise, they are cheap, and they have a certain, if small, return. And this Jumble Sale will be more interesting than others; indeed, it will be quite exciting and romantic if we imagine Suffragists all over the country taking part in it, and clearing their homes of cherished possessions (and we all know the older the more cherished) to help our Watchdog Fund at Headquarters until direct Suffrage money is available once more. "But" (I hear objectors again) "we have already had our Jumble Sales—Jumble Sales for the Scottish Hospitals, for the Millicent Fawcett Hospitals in Russia, for the Red Cross, for the Belgians, for our local Baby Clinic, for everything, in fact." I know that; you have had Jumble Sales innumerable, but you haven't yet had a Sale of the Jumbles that will be accumulating in July, August, and September. Save those, and with them make a mighty effort in the autumn to keep Headquarters going till the war is over.

"Headquarters must indeed be hard up to suggest such a hackneyed plan," I hear another murmur. Yes, Headquarters *is* hard up, desperately hard up, and unless you will help, Headquarters will have to go out of existence, and the fruit of years of effort and organisation will be lost; and when the great and final fight for the Vote comes after the war, as come it must, the National Union will not be ready to head and guide the fight, and our beloved President, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, will not have the organised support of those Suffragists with whom, and for whom, she has toiled so many years.

We don't ask our Societies for a mighty effort, but for a very humble one that is possible to the smallest Unit. Is it too humble? Won't you help? Please send a reassuring card to the Treasurer at Headquarters. Mrs. Auerbach is rather overdone, and we are very anxious that her summer should be free from worry. This will be quite easy to manage if enough Societies will promise her the proceeds of a Jumble Sale in October.

These are some thoughts about the Jumble Sale.

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1915 ...	1,520	3	6
Received from July 3rd to 8th, 1916:—			
Subscriptions			
Miss C. Taylor	1	1	0
Dr. Elizabeth Courtauld ...	2	0	0
Miss E M. Cooke		2	6
Miss R. J. Cooke		2	6
Affiliation Fees.			
Northallerton W.S.S.		5	0
Stratford-on-Avon W.S.S. ...		5	0
Kettering W.S.S.		12	6
Sevenoaks W.S.S.	2	0	3
Washington and Usworth W.S.S.		5	6
Luton W.S.S.		15	6
Criccieth W.S.S.		5	0
New Forest W.S.S.		19	9
Sheffield W.S.S. (additional) ...		5	0
Scalby W.S.S. „ ...		1	0
Lymington W.S.S.		5	0
Lichfield W.S.S.		5	0
Walsall W.S.S.		7	6
General Service Fund Donations.			
Washington and Usworth W.S.S.	1	0	0
Mrs. Heitland	2	2	0
Received for Scottish Women's Hospital	3	3	0
	1,536	6	6

Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units for Refugees in Russia.

The National Union is making great efforts to help the refugees from the war zone in Russia, and has undertaken important medical work, particularly for women and children, in co-operation with the Zemstvos, and with the Great Britain to Poland Fund. A successful Maternity Hospital has been established in Petrograd, and doctors and nurses have been sent to Galicia behind the lines, and to the Province of Kazan, to cope with cholera, small-pox, and other infectious diseases which the refugees are carrying to the Russians. £6,527 15s. has already been raised, in addition to £418 3s. for the Ambulance, and another £2,850 is required before January, as well as £125 to complete the cost of the Ambulance for Galicia. Will you help?

TWENTY-SEVENTH LIST OF DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	6,375	5	6
Anon. (1st monthly instalment (to adopt a nurse) ...	14	0	0
Collected in Montreal by Mrs. Pitcher	16	0	0
Silverdale W.S.S.		16	6
Mr. A. M. Bulisch	5	5	0
Miss K. A. Howes		10	0
Mr. F. Hue Williams	3	3	0
Miss E. A. Edge and Miss Edwards		5	0
Mrs. W. H. Patterson	3	0	0
Miss A. Stevenson	4	0	0
Miss L. C. Gibbs, per Mrs. Morris	1	0	0
Miss M. E. Cobb	2	0	0
Miss Eve M. Lawson	1	0	0
The Misses Weston	1	1	0
Miss J. E. Harrison	2	0	0
Miss Alice Bolton (monthly donation)		10	0
Mrs. W. M. Hale	2	2	0
Anonymous	10	0	0
The Rev. J. De la Barr	2	2	0
Wokingham W.S.S.	10	0	0
Mrs. F. Tabor	3	0	0
Miss E. Tabor		1	0
Miss M. Tabor		1	0
Miss D. Ricardo		1	0
Malvern W.S.S. (additional) ...		2	6
Luton W.S.S. (additional) ...	4	2	6
Mrs. Winterne		3	0
Lady Pollock	5	0	0
Mrs. Francis Scott		1	0
Mr. Charles F. Higham ...	5	16	0
National Allied Relief Committee of America (for ambulance)	418	3	0
Mrs. H. M. Bernard		5	0
Farnham W.S.S. (Collection at Mrs. Russell's meeting) ...	2	12	0
Stratford-on-Avon W.S.S. (Collection at meeting)	7	0	0
"Friends in America," per Miss Dorothy Jordan Lloyd	13	10	0
Miss le Maistre	1	0	0
Oxford Women Students' Society for W.S. (Proceeds of two concerts and a dance) ...	15	0	0
Miss E. T. Hallowes	1	0	0
Croydon W.S.S. (Garden meeting)	5	0	0
Miss Jessie M. Barker (2nd donation)	10	0	0
	£6,945	18	0

The Hon. Treasurer gratefully acknowledges, among other sums, the splendid cheque from the National Allied Relief Committee, of New York, for the Motor Ambulance; £16 collected in Montreal by Mrs. Pitcher; £15 from the Oxford Women Students' Society, the proceeds of two concerts and a Polish dance, arranged by Miss Czaplicka; £14 from "Anon," who writes: "I am willing to adopt a nurse for the next six months, and enclose my first contribution. But should unforeseen circumstances prevent my paying till January, you will understand, as nothing is sure in war time!" Miss Dorothy Jordan Lloyd has sent £13 10s. from "Friends in America"; the Wokingham W.S.S., £10; Anonymous, £10; and Miss Jessie M. Barker, a second donation of £10. Mr. Charles F. Higham most generously returned his commission for advertising the Units in *The Times;* and the spirited Secretary and Treasurer of the Silverdale Society, while taking to the post office 10s. received from her members, collected an additional 6s. to add to the amount. Further subscriptions should be sent to the Countess of Selborne, or to Miss Sterling, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.

The Secretary will be pleased to supply copies of an interesting little leaflet describing the work in Russia, post free, on application to her at the offices of the N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

IMPORTANT.

Lost Letters Addressed to the National Union.

CHEQUES should be crossed.

POSTAL ORDERS should be crossed, and filled in N.U.W.S.S.

TREASURY NOTES should be treated like coins, and *always* registered.

If any contributions remain more than two days unacknowledged, please write at once to the SECRETARY, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

Please address letters containing money either to the SECRETARY, or to Mrs. Auerbach or Miss Sterling by name, *not* to the Treasurer.

In Memoriam.

MRS. VERRALL.

Our "common cause," writes a correspondent, has lost a wise and steadfast supporter in Mrs. Verrall, whose death, after some months of suffering, took place at her Cambridge home on July 2nd. Both she and her brilliant husband, Professor Verrall, who died in 1912, had done much to help women to realise their powers and to give of their best, unhampered by artificial restrictions. Mrs. Verrall (formerly Miss Margaret de Gaudrion Merrifield) was one of the early students of Newnham College, where she worked with success for the Classical Tripos and where she afterwards held the post of classical lecturer and tutor. She was a remarkably able teacher, for her own brain was clear as well as powerful, and she knew how to make a subject clear to those whom she addressed. She was also a good speaker, but she preferred the life of the study to that of the platform and committee room, although her political interests (which were, in general, on the side of the Liberal party) were deep and keen. Her work as a scholar included the translation of the text of Pausanias for "The Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens," brought out by herself and Miss Jane Harrison, and she arranged for publication her late husband's lectures on Dryden. As a member of the Society for Psychical Research, she gave much of her time and thought to the investigation of mental and psychical phenomena in some of their many mysterious and as yet uncomprehended forms.

At the simple funeral service, conducted at St. Giles's Church, Cambridge, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. M. A. Bayfield, rector of Hertingfordbury, the members of Newnham College, including Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, the former Principal, Miss B. A. Clough, and Miss Jane Harrison, walked in procession behind the coffin, which was preceded by the nearest relatives, Mrs. W. H. Salter (Mrs. Verrall's only daughter) with Mr. Salter, and Miss F. de G. Merrifield (sister) being the chief mourners. The kindness shown by Mrs. Verrall as Hon. Secretary of the Belgian University Committee in Cambridge was recognised by the attendance of some of the leading Belgian professors with their wives, and beside a wreath from Newnham College was one inscribed "Le Corps professorial Belge reconnaissant."

FOR BRITAIN'S WELFARE.
We ought to grow our own
MEDICINAL PLANTS
WE CAN and **WE MUST**
For Particulars of TRAINING apply
Mrs. GRIEVE, School of Medicinal Herb Growing,
"THE WHIN'S," CHALFONT ST. PETER, Bucks.

FOR THOSE WHO FELL FOR SERBIA.

On Friday, July 7th, a memorial service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral for the British and Serbian soldiers, doctors and nurses, who have fallen in the defence of Serbia. Among those commemorated were several members of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals. Sister Louisa Jordon and Miss Margaret Neil Fraser, voluntary orderly, died of typhus in Kragujevatz early in March, 1915, and Sister Augusta Minshull fell a victim to the same epidemic a little later. Sister Sutherland contracted enteric and passed away at Valjevo in September, and Sister C. M. Tonghill perished during the retreat from Serbia in Bjelosanica, near Mitrovica. A very impressive feature of the service was the singing of the Serbian National Anthem by 300 Serbian boys, who have been brought over to England to complete their education.

N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

List of Subscriptions from "Kossovo Day" Collections received at Edinburgh Headquarters, to July 6, 1916.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. B. S. Watson, Hawick ...		1	0
Coldingham Public School ...	1	14	6
Glen of Luce School		11	6
Johnstone Higher Grade School	2	1	0
Kirkinner School, Wigtownshire	5	10	6
Glenluce Academy		14	0
Greenland Public School ...	1	12	0
Arbirlot Public School		13	6
Canaan Park College, Edinburgh	1	0	0
Central School, Falkirk ...		12	3
Pumpherston Public School ...	1	12	6
Rochsolloch School, Airdrie ...	2	16	0
Millport Public School	1	13	0
Central School, Drumoak ...		10	3
Alexandra School, Airdrie ...	4	0	0
Camelon School, Falkirk ...	1	10	0
Raemoir Public School, Banchory		16	9
Proceeds of Flag Day for "Kossovo," per Jas Mudie	6	18	2
Village School, Larbert ...	2	5	6
Northern School, Falkirk ...	1	2	2
Galashiels School Board ...		10	0
High School, Biggar	6	13	0
Shieldhall Public School, Falkirk	2	13	0
Zetland School, Grangemouth	2	2	0
Western Public School, Broughty Ferry	3	0	0
Thorn Public School, Johnstone	1	7	0
College Street School, Dumbarton	2	0	0
Comely Park School, Falkirk	3	6	11
Infant School, Grangemouth	1	11	0
Chapellon Public School, Port-Glasgow	1	8	5
Dunalister School		5	0
Griburn School, Aros		7	3
F. Whiteley's Business Training College, Edinburgh ...		18	11
Grange Public School, Grangemouth	10	10	0
High School, Motherwell ...	10	0	0
Victoria Public School, Airdrie	2	4	4½
Public School, Lennontown ...	2	2	6
Public School, Aberuthven ...	4	11	0
Hawksland School, Leamahagow		10	0
Redding School, Polmont ...	1	5	0½
Public School, Rosehall, Invershin		16	2
Kirkinner School Board ...		5	0
Public School, Kirkliston ...	1	2	0
Central School, Larbert ...	1	4	0
Muiravonside Public School, By Linlithgow	2	0	0
Dornoch Academy	1	7	0
Muir Street Public School, Motherwell	1	5	6
Blackwood Public School, Kirkmuirhill		17	0
Crossroads School, Kilmaurs...		18	0
Cambuslang School	3	10	0
Law Public School	1	16	0
Denny Public School	1	17	6
The Academy, Moffat	3	5	0
Lairdsland School, Kirkintilloch	1	4	0
Public School, Gateside, Fife...		16	0
Dundas School, Grangemouth	2	17	6
Lawhill Public School, Denny	1	8	0
Public School, Cockburnspath	1	0	0
Redding Village School ...	2	10	0
Greenhill School, Stirlingshire	1	8	0
Strathkinnes School, St. Andrews		10	0
Dalziel Public School, Motherwell	5	0	0
Private School, per F. Hart, Stanton, Edinburgh ...	1	8	6
Higher Grade Public School, Burntisland	2	18	0
Burgh School, St. Andrews ...	5	5	0
St. Denis School, Edinburgh	1	15	0
Public School, Torrence ...	1	0	0
Nethercraigs School		18	2
Mid Calder Infant School ...		5	6
New Blyth Public School, Nr. Turriff		14	8
Inch School, Edzell, Brechin	1	2	8
Luing Public School		7	0
Crathes School, Banchory ...	1	18	5
Public School, Talbrax ...	1	8	0
East School, Carmyle, Arbroath	4	9	0
Public School, Newmilns ...	2	5	0
Public School, Polmont ...	1	0	0
Reid Memorial School, Milnathort	1	11	0
Banton School, Kilsyth ...		17	6
Central School, Skene, Aberdeenshire		11	0
Drumblade Public School, Huntly	1	9	0
Public School, Carluke ...	6	13	9
Dunvegan School, Skye ...		10	0
Airdrie School	1	12	4
Public School, North Luing ...		1	10
Lyne of Skene School, Dunecht		13	9
Public School, Falkland ...	1	15	9
Kininmonth Public School, Mintlaw		14	6
Falkirk High School	9	14	0
New School, Thurso		14	6
Chapelside Public School, Airdrie	2	15	0
Dr. Hutchison, from Markinch	15	5	0
Aberdeen Schools	170	2	3
Kilmarnock Schools	13	1	7
Largs Flag Day for "Kossovo"	27	3	10
Proceeds of Lecture, per Rev. P. R. Thom, Fossoway ...	3	5	10
Orwell Public School, Milnathort	1	1	0
Public School, North Queensferry	1	4	0
West Bridgend School, Dumbarton	1	5	0
Public School, Lochwinnoch...	4	0	0
Auchinleck School		14	0
Higher Grade School, Tayport	3	7	3
Carmichael School, Thankerton		10	0
Avoch School, Rosshire ...	1	2	10
Bellfield Public School, Coalburn		11	0
Rothes School	1	1	3
Guilane School		12	0
Bellsquarry Public School, West Calder		7	0
Ecclesmachan School Board ...		10	6
Rosebank Public School, Dundee	6	0	0
Glencorse Public School, Milton Bridge		14	4
Balerno Public School, Midlothian		14	3
Higher Grade Public School, Broxburn	8	13	5
Public School, St. Momance ...	4	8	4
Georgetown School, Rannoch Station		1	0
Milton Street School, Motherwell	2	14	0
Public School, Strathmiglo...	1	0	0
Rannoch Station, Perthshire		5	6
Dall Rannoch School, Perthshire		7	3½
Newhouses School, By Broxburn		12	10
St. Patrick's School, Dennu ...	1	0	0
Glashmore School, Drumoak ...	1	0	0
Borreraig Public School		9	0
Glenshee School, Blairgowrie		12	0
Ballintuim Public School ...	2	15	0
Collected Brace Church ...	2	2	0
Bridgend School, Bonar Bridge		6	0
Strechen Higher Grade Public School	1	9	6
Errol School	1	11	3
Supplementary School, Dumbarton	1	4	6
Auchinleck Public School ...	3	8	9
High School, Grangemouth ...	3	14	0
Langholm Academy	4	17	5
Dumbarton Academy	1	6	6
Blackbraes Public School, Falkirk	1	10	0
Banknock Public School ...		13	4
Monikie School	1	0	0
Borrodale Public School ...		12	0
Class Senior 1a, Hermitage Park Public School, Leith ...		3	0
Barnbarroch School, Dalbeattie	3	5	10½
Cronberry Public School, Old Cumnock		6	0
Tarbolton Schools	2	13	1
Causewayhead School		8	0
Total (not yet handed over to Hon. Treasurer)	500	11	6
Received to July 6th by Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer ...	156	0	10½
Total	£656	12	4½

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	£119,380	17	10
*Domestic Staff, St. Mary's School, Melrose		10	0
Messrs. Alex. Tough & Son ...	1	1	0
*Newcastle-on-Tyne Committee for S.W.H., per Mrs. Wilkinson, Hon. Sec., to equip "The Ellen R. Carr" Bed, in memory of Mrs. Joseph Carr, for one year	50	0	0
Mrs. J. H. Dickson (Corsica)	1	1	0
*Greenock High School, for Girls, per Miss Fortey, result of "Kossovo" Day	1	0	10½
Wm. N. MacFarlane, Esq., per Mrs. MacFarlane (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
*Mrs. W. Macher Brown ...		5	0
*Finnart Dorcas Society, per Mrs. T. O. Stewart, Jun.—further towards "Finnart" Bed	5	0	0
Miss H. Watson	2	0	0
*Launceston W.S.S., per Miss E. Morshead, Hon., Treas.	15	2	5
Pupils of Glenburn School, Prestwick, per John Steele, Esq., Headmaster—result of pennies collected on "Kossovo" Day		13	0
Collection taken at Clune Park Public School, Port-Glasgow, on "Kossovo" Day, per M. A. R. Munro, Esq., Headmaster	1	18	0
Pupils of Alloa Academy, Higher Grade School, per Matthew Blair, Esq., Headmaster—collection taken on "Kossovo" Day	1	3	0
*Miss Allison	5	0	0
Collection taken on "Kossovo" Day from Pupils of Kinghorn School, per John Drummond, Esq., Clerk and Treas.	1	7	5
Collection taken from Pupils of Craigneath Public School, Wishaw, on "Kossovo" Day, per Wm. Reid, Esq., Headmaster	2	11	0
Pupils of Calder School, Motherwell, per R. Jenkins, Esq., Headmaster—result of collection on "Kossovo" Day	4	10	7
Collections on "Kossovo" Day from Pupils of Greenock Schools, per Mr. Clark, Treas., School Board: Holmscroft (£10 3s. 6d.), Ardgowan, Staff and Scholars (£8), Oral (7s. 6d.), Ladyburn (£4 10s. 4d.), Academy (£11 7s. 8d.), Finnart (£4 2s. 2d.), Cartsburn (£6 17s. 1d.), Glebe (£3 10s. 6d.), Highlanders' (Scholars) (£4 0s. 5d.), Shaw Street (£3), Belville Place (£3 13s. 3d.)	59	12	5
Collections on "Kossovo" Day from Hillend School, Greenock (£2 5s.), Mearns Street School: Scholars (£2 11s. 9d), Staff (£1 12s. 6d.), Total (£4 4s. 3d.), per Mr. Clark, Treas., Greenock School Board	6	9	3
Per Miss Grace Warrack, to name the "Noel" Bed (Salonique), and the "Bethlehem" Bed (Ajaccio.—Per Mrs. John Thomson: Mrs. and Miss Cowan (10s.), Dr. John Thomson (£1), Miss Agnes Thomson (15s.), Miss Thomson (5s.), Mrs. Bonar (10s.), Lady Russell (10s.), H. D. K. (6s.), Miss I. Trotter (5s.), Miss M. Mainland (5s.), Miss Kintoch (4s.), Miss Ogilvie (5s.), Anon. (£1), Miss L. Martin (5s.), Mrs. Underhill (5s.), Miss Oliphant (£1), various (collected by Miss T. Russell) (13s. 6d.), Total (£12 13s. 6d.).—Per Miss Grace Warrack: Miss Laidlay (£2), Mrs. Robson (10s.), Miss Caw (£1 1s.), Miss N. T. Tudhope (2s.), Mrs. Russell (5s.), Anon. (2s.), Anon. (1s.), Miss Wynee (2s. 6d.), Mrs. John Duncan (5s.), Mrs. Wrimer and Miss Stoddart (10s.), Anon. (6d.), Miss Macduff (2s.), Miss Ferrier (5s.), Anon. (for Serbian) (10s.), Anon. (for French) (10s.), Mrs. Moncur (5s.), Mrs. Smart (5s.), Miss Baird and Miss Matheson (10s.), Miss Erchine (5s.), Miss Gwynn Warrack (£2 5s.), Miss A. J. Gibson (5s.), Miss R. C. Warrack (£20), Miss Grace Warrack (£1 6s. 10d.), Mrs. Cumming (10s.), Collecting box (£1 8s. 8d.), Guild Women's Missionary College, Edinburgh (£3 10s.)	50	0	0
*Per Miss H. A. L. Marshall, Committee for the S.W.H.: Smith's Warehouse (sixth contribution of 10s. per week) (£3), Miss B. Prentice (£2 2s.), Mrs. Wingate (£1), Mrs. W. L. Henderson (£2)., Mrs. T. O. Stewart (£1), Mrs. Orr (£1), Mrs. W. Hon. Treas., Greenock Local Rodger (£5), Miss Fullarton (£1), Total (£16 2s.), less expenses (£2)	14	2	0
Miss White		3	0
"K. A. B."	2	0	0
*Miss Mabel Howell (Wales Fund)	10	0	0
Boys and Girls Haymarket U.F. Church, per Miss Jean M. Brydie, Sec.	1	1	0
Mrs. Murray, further per Mrs. Young, towards "Trinity Heroes" Bed	1	0	0
"Kossovo Day" Collection in Public School, Inverkeithing, per David M. Scott, Esq., Headmaster	5	11	0
Employees, Auchtermuchty & Rothes Paper Mills, Messrs. Tullis, Russell & Co., per Miss Bury	5	7	2
A Few Pupils, per Miss Hodge (Corsican boys in Corsica)		14	0
"Kossovo Day" Collection—Pupils of Clepington Public School, Dundee, per James Sword, Esq., Headmaster ...	2	0	0
*Edinburgh Women's Suffrage Society, per Mrs. Wilson, Hon. Treas.: Employees and Staff, Messrs. A. B. Fleming (£1 10s.), N. U. Railwaymen (£?), Anon. (3s. 6d.), Employees, Messrs. McVitie & Price Ltd., for April and May (£16), Employees, Messrs. Munro & Co. Ltd. (£3 9s.), Employees, Messrs. John Gass & Co. (sixth contribution) (£2 3s. 6d.), Employees and Firm of Messrs. Robert Mushet & Co. (£3 10s. 3d.), Employees, Messrs. Stewart Bros. (£4 17s. 6d.), Women Clerks, Accountants Dept., G.P.O. (£1 17s.), Employees, Messrs. A. B. Fleming & Co. (£2 11s.), Employees, Messrs. MacTaggart, Scott & Co. (eighth contribution) (£1 18s.), Employees, National Sailors', Firemen's Union Steamships "Geneva," "Staffa," "Ronan," and "Amsterdam" (£3 2s.), Employees, Messrs. Hay, Merrick & Co. (£4 11s. 6d.), Employees and Staff, Messrs. Brown Bros. (sixth contribution) (£7 16s. 2d.), Employees, Messrs. Henry Widnell & Co. (£3 11s. 9d.), Employees, Valleyfield Mills (£1 1s. 9d.), Employees, Nobels Explosive Works (£27 15s. 3d.), Employees, Roslin Carpet Factory (£1 10s.), Employees, Bridgeness & Grange Collieries (fifth contribution) (£8 17s. 7d.), Employees, Messrs. MacTaggart & Co. (ninth contribution) £1 18s. 3d.), Mrs. Tod (£3 3s.)	101	12	0
"Kossovo Day" Collection: Schoolhouse, Boarhills, Fife, per A. G. McMichen, Esq. ...		15	0
Total	£119,745	17	11½

The Hon. Treasurer begs once more to thank all those who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully receive further contributions to carry on the work. Cheques should be sent either to the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock, and crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Ellen R. Carr," for 1 year	Newcastle-on-Tyne Committee for the S.W.H., per Mrs. Wilkinson, Hon. Sec., in memory of Mrs. Joseph Carr.
"Noel" (Salonique), for 6 months ... "Bethlehem" (Ajaccio), for 6 months "St. Margaret's School, Broughty Ferry" (2 Royaumont) for 6 months each (further)	Per Miss Grace Warrack, 2, St. Margaret's Road, Edinburgh.
"Dundee" Beds, further 6 months ...	Per Miss Kydd, St. Margaret's School, Broughty Ferry. Per Miss Edith A. Macintyre, Hon. Treas., Dundee W.S.S., Vinebank, Broughty Ferry.
"Isle of Wight," 2nd year	Isle of Wight Lamp Day, per Newport W.S.S., per Miss M. E. Verrall, Hon. Treas.
"Unemployment Insurance Women's Staff, Divisional Office, Board of Trade, Warrington" (Royaumont) ...	Unemployment Women's Staff, Divisional Office, Board of Trade, Warrington, given in six monthly instalments, per Miss E. Hobson.

ORDERLIES.

There are still a few posts vacant as Orderlies, to join Dr. Elsie Inglis's Camp Hospital, moving behind the Serbian Army, for strong young women, over twenty-three years old, ready for war-work abroad. Apply to Scottish Women's Hospitals, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

Kentish Federation.

Some of our Societies are so occupied with good work of various sorts that they appear to have forgotten the original purpose of their existence. We have therefore welcomed the visit of that capable organiser, Mrs. Streeter, during the past month, to remind us of the need of a rally of our forces to promote the cause of Women's Suffrage.

DEAL AND WALMER.—Mrs. Streeter started her campaign by addressing a meeting held in the garden of the Hon. Secretary, who, in spite of increasing difficulties, has succeeded in keeping the Society together. All seemed interested in considering the economic problems of the future. A new member joined, and three signed F.W.S. cards.

RAMSGATE.—The Hon. Secretary reported the prevalence of a more sympathetic feeling amongst the townsmen towards Suffrage, on account of women's work during the war. No meeting was held, but autumn plans were discussed with Mrs. Streeter.

HERNE BAY.—The Organiser met the Committee of this most satisfactory Society at the house of the Hon. Secretary. It is gratifying to know that, by working in all directions, as *Suffragists*, members have enhanced their own reputations and turned the tide of public opinion in favour of the cause. There was a cordial response to Mrs. Streeter's proposal of an autumn rally.

ROCHESTER.—The Organiser met the Committee, whose work is very difficult, the town is decidedly anti. They have undertaken to ascertain particulars of the hours, wages, and condition of the women engaged in munition work in the neighbourhood. They would like to join with Maidstone, later on, in a public meeting on the "Future of Women in Employment."

MAIDSTONE.—Mrs. Streeter had an interview with the Hon. Secretary, who is hopeful that her Committee will join Rochester in having a public meeting in the autumn.

CANTERBURY.—The annual meeting of members was arranged for the evening of the Organiser's visit, and it was decided to invite Mrs. Fawcett to speak in October. Constitutional Suffrage, in the past, suffered from the W.S.P.U. being established here. This has now merged into a branch of the Church League.

SEVENOAKS.—Mrs. Streeter found this Society had kept well together, in spite of active interest in the numerous phases of war work. She met the Committee, whose ready sympathy she enlisted for an autumn meeting, with the attraction of Mrs. Fawcett as speaker.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Members were invited to meet the Organiser at the house of the Hon. Treasurer. The President, Madame Sarah Grand, was unfortunately absent from the town. Lady Matthews, a Vice-President, was in the chair, and the general opinion was in favour of the autumn rally.

TONBRIDGE.—This Society has suffered greatly from its former energetic President having left the town. Mrs. Streeter had an interview with the Hon. Secretary, and will endeavour to assist her in finding a successor to Mrs. Venning.

SHOREHAM AND OTFORD.—In an interview with the Hon. Secretary, the Organiser discussed the future possibilities of work.

MARGATE, FAVERSHAM, AND ORPINGTON were also visited, without any direct result.

We feel that "something has been attempted, something done." Mrs. Streeter is grateful for the reception accorded her by Societies, and expressed the opinion that they are prepared "to give to the problems affecting women in the future their intelligent help and service—and to the National Union, their continued loyalty."

Eastern Counties Federation.

HARLOW AND SAWBRIDGEWORTH.—The annual meeting was held on June 28th, Miss Worden in the chair. Miss Young, the Hon. Secretary, read an interesting report of the year's work, showing that the Society is keeping up its vitality, although present conditions do not allow of many meetings being held. There is a slight decrease in membership, but this is owing to removals from the neighbourhood.

After the business was concluded, a second meeting was held, to which friends as well as members were invited. Miss Creak gave an address on "Joseph Mazzini as Patriot and Suffragist." A good discussion followed.

KING'S LYNN.—A special meeting of members was held on June 19th. By the invitation of Mrs. Leake the meeting was held at her house. In the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Holcombe Ingleby, the President of the Society, the chair was taken by Mrs. Leake.

An interesting address was given by Miss Strachey, of Newnham College, on the work that is being done by the National Union for Women's Interests during war time. Miss Strachey also spoke of the importance of keeping up the vitality of each individual Society.

After the address, Miss Hovell, the Hon. Secretary, read a short statement of the war work done by the Society as a whole and by individual members. The Society had sent upwards of £15 to the Scottish Hospitals, and it was hoped that a few more pounds would shortly follow. This was the only collective effort that had been made, but the members were working individually in diverse ways.

Oxon, Berks, and Bucks Federation.

GERRARD'S CROSS.—A most successful meeting was held, by kind permission of Mrs. Slesser, at Layter's Cottage, on Friday, June 16th, at 3.30 p.m. Miss Stevenson took the chair.

Mrs. Alys Russell gave a most interesting address on the work of the N.U. since the war, and especially mentioned the Units sent out to Russia for the relief of refugees. There were thirty-two present, and £3 14s. was collected for the Units. One new subscriber for THE COMMON CAUSE was gained, and several copies of the paper were sold.

WOKINGHAM.—A meeting for members, friends and those interested in Suffrage, was held at Montague House (by kind permission of Miss Blitte) on Friday, June 30th, at 7.30 p.m. The chair was taken by Miss Sturges, and Miss Violet Eustace gave a most interesting address on Women's Work and the War. Miss Crultwell gave a short account of the Society's Prisoners' Fund and of the Reading Society's Day Nursery, for which a collection was taken at the close of the meeting.

Light refreshments were served in the garden, and thanks are due to those members who kindly provided cakes, &c. Four new members joined as a result of the meeting.

READING.—A most successful American Sale was held at Multusmoor, Castle Hill, by kind invitation of Mrs. Coleman, in aid of the Reading Health Society's Day Nursery and the Reading W.S. Society's Day Nursery. Each guest was asked to bring an object worth 2s. 6d. and to buy a similar object before leaving. Tea was provided at a charge of 9d. Miss O'Rey Taylor's string band most kindly provided charming music, and the Misses Wilkinson organised an amusing doll-dressing competition. Many of the objects sold were delightful and original, one of them being a prize bantam cock. The Reading Society's grateful thanks are due to Mrs. Coleman and to Mrs. Haslam who undertook most of the work in the unavoidable absence of the Secretary of the Society. Each Day Nursery will benefit to the extent of about £7 as a result of the effort.

Cheltenham.

A most successful garden meeting was held on Kossovo Day at Hill House, Leckhampton Hill, by kind invitation of Mrs. Angus, a member of our Committee. In spite of a downpour of rain, which must have kept many away, the attendance was good. Mrs. Swiney (President) took the chair, and read a letter of apology and good wishes from the Borough Member, Mr. Agg-Gardner, J.P., who has just been knighted. Mr. Agg-Gardner is a member of the Suffrage Society.

Miss Helen Fraser, the principal speaker, in moving a resolution, outlined in telling language the general war work of the Union, dwelling especially on its efforts to safeguard women's interests at home and the splendid work of its hospital units abroad. The resolution was seconded by Mrs. How Earengey, and carried *nem. con.* A satisfactory collection was taken, and after votes of thanks a small sale of work and a short concert followed, the latter organised by Mrs. Seaforth Mackenzie. COMMON CAUSES were sold, and one or two new members joined. Three of the Society's banners were displayed. Tea concluded the proceedings.

Southport.

The "Olde English Faire," on June 17th, with its attractive programme of songs and dances and dainty refreshments, proved a great success, and we are glad to report that the total proceeds amounted to over £55, and after deduction of expenses a balance of £43 13s. was left in hand, which was divided between the Polish Refugee Children at Kazan and the local Mayor's Comforts for Troops Fund, in the proportion agreed upon by the Southport W.S.S. Committee—*viz.*, 75 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively—cheques for that amount being forwarded to the proper quarters. Twelve dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold at "Ye Faire," which passed off very successfully.

Surrey, Sussex and Hants.

NEWPORT.—An Isle of Wight Lamp Day was organised by the N.U.W.S. Society on June 3rd in aid of the Star and Garter Home and the "Island" Bed at Salonika. There were many willing helpers, and as a result of the day's collections cheques to the amount of £200 and £50 were sent to the Star and Garter and "Island" Bed Funds respectively. The total sum needed for the complete furnishing and equipment of the Star and Garter is £100,000, which the Committee of the British Women's Hospital (Star and Garter Fund) has gladly undertaken to raise.

RICHMOND.—Although it is war time, this Society has by no means become inactive. A general meeting of members was held on Wednesday, the 28th ult., by kind permission of Mrs. Stewart, at 18, Marchmont Road, and was well attended. Lady Nott Bower presided, and Miss Edith Ward gave an excellent address on "War Economy: Its Meaning and Methods." She emphasised the necessity for economy in all things, from the national rather than from the individualistic point of view, as one of the chief reasons for economy was to set money free for the use of the nation.

Mrs. Tempany reported that several local War Savings Associations had been formed in Richmond, and she particularly mentioned the United Women's Association, of which she is Treasurer.

Forthcoming Meetings.

JULY 14.

Exmouth—At Southlands School—Speaker, Mrs. Fawcett, on "The Position of Women after the War" 8.0

JULY 15.

Bristol—Winterbourne Park—Mrs. W. C. H. Cross, on "The Care of the Nation's Children."

Purley—Garden Meeting at Highwood, Peak's Hill, Purley, by kind permission of Mrs. and Miss Brailsford—Speaker, Miss I. O. Ford, on "Industrial Women, their Position and Needs"—Tea 4.0

JULY 17.

Hunstanton—Members' Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Corbett Ashby 5.0

JULY 18.

Bristol—Women's Interests Committee, at 40, Park Street 7.30

Dewsbury—Garden Party and American Tea at Thornhill Rectory—Speaker, Miss Geraldine Cook—Subject, N.U.W.S.S.'s work for Russian Refugees—Chairman, Mr. W. B. Crawshaw—Hostess, Mrs Haymen 3.30

Pangbourne—Annual Meeting, at Jesmond Hill—Mrs. Alys Russell on "Women's War Work and the Vote"—Collection 3.0

JULY 19.

Bristol—"At Home," at Drayton, Beaufort Road—Hostess, Mrs. W. C. H. Cross

London Society — Stockwell — Theosophical Society, 29, Binfield Road, Stockwell—Speaker, Miss A. A. Horne, on "The Women's Movement in the War" 8.0

JULY 20.

Stockwell—Garden Meeting, at 26, Binfield Road—Hostess, Mrs. Roberts—Speaker, Miss Walford, on "The Work of the Women's Service Bureau, and Infant Care and War Savings" 3.0

Working Parties.

Ascot Society—Working Parties for Members and Friends. Held in Ascot every Tuesday, and Sunninghill every Thursday 2.30—6.0

Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshawgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals
Every Monday, 2.30; and every Thursday at 8.0

Bournemouth—At 167, Old Christchurch Road—for the Polish Refugees Maternity Unit
Every Monday, 3.0—6.0

Bridlington—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Wednesday, 3.0—6.0

Chiswick and Bedford Park—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Thursday, 3.0—6.0

Farnham—At Bourne Lodge—Working Party for the Russian Maternity Unit
On Thursday, at 2.45—4.15

Hastings—At the Suffrage Club—A Working Party for Scottish Women's Hospitals
Every Tuesday, 2.30—6.0

Huddersfield—Sewing Meetings will be held at the Office, 41, Spring Street Every Tuesday, 2.30

Leamington—Every Tuesday, at 35, Warwick Street, to make sandbags; and every Wednesday, to make hospital garments 2.30

Lowestoft—For the Polish Refugees Maternity Unit—Every Monday alternately—Miss Coates, 61, London Road—North, Mrs. Drummond, 32, Kirkley Park Road 2.30

Scarborough—6, Falconer Chambers—Working Party Every Monday, 2.45

Shipley and Baildon—Ladies' Parlour of Saltaire Congregational Church School—Sewing Meeting
Every Thursday, 2.30

Southampton—Working Party for the Russian Maternity Unit, at Hazelhurst, Hulse Road—Hostess, Mrs. Farquharson
Every Wednesday, 3.0—6.30

South Kensington—56, Iverna Court, W.—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals
Every Tuesday and Friday, 2.0—4.30

Surbiton and Kingston—Working Party for Friends of the Suffrage at 107, Maple Road, Surbiton, to make cloths for East Surrey Regiment Every Tuesday

Wakefield—St. John's Institute—Sewing Party
Every Wednesday, 2.30—6.0

Have you Copies of the New

HAND-BOOKS ON GIRLS' CLUBS?

Invaluable to the Experienced Worker and the Novice.

No. I. THE CLUB LEADER; THE CLUB MEMBER; THE CLUB. Price 3d.
No. II. RELICION AND THE CLUB. Price 3d.
No. III. CLASS WORK IN THE CLUB. Price 6d.
(Postage of each number ½d.)

From FEDERATION OF WORKING GIRLS' CLUBS, 26, GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON.
Tel.: Mayfair 1812.

ALL BRITISH.
VALKASA
THE TONIC NERVE FOOD.
An Invigorating Nutrient for BRAIN FAG, DEPRESSION, LASSITUDE.
1s., 3s., and 5s. 6d. of all Chemists.
James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd. MANCHESTER.

WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY?
The large London Market enables
ROBINSON Bros. of
5, Hampstead Rd. (nr. Maple's), W. & 127, Fenchurch St, E.C.
To give best prices for OLD GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, EMERALDS, SILVERPLATE, ANTIQUES, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone, Museum 2036.
ALL PARCELS receive offer or cash, by return post.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.
Our readers are earnestly requested to support the Advertisers in the paper. Only firms of the highest repute are accepted by us, and if all readers will deal exclusively with them, it will materially help *The Common Cause.*

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

WORDS.	ONCE.	THREE TIMES.	SIX TIMES.
	s. d	s. d.	s. d.
10	- 9	2 0	3 6
20	1 3	3 3	5 9
30	1 9	4 6	7 6
40	2 3	6 3	12 0

All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

HOSPITALITY OFFERED & WANTED.

AN OFFICER'S WIFE Offers Hospitality, for August and September, in a small, healthy, seaside place in Suffolk, to a lady and one child (4 to 6 years old); large comfortable house and garden; nurse and three maids kept; salary would be paid in addition if the lady would undertake charge for a few hours daily of advertiser's own child and one or two others.—Apply, with fullest particulars, to Box 5,956, COMMON CAUSE Office.

FREE HOLIDAY Hospitality in the country or at the seaside urgently required for the children of professional men who have been hard hit by the war. Offers will be most gratefully received by the Professional Classes War Relief Council, 13, Princes'-gate, S.W.

POSITIONS VACANT.

GENERAL HELP, cooking essential, to assist Lady Matron in the management of a Home for twelve soldiers' children in Cheshire.—Apply to N. N., 6, Sir Thomas-st., Liverpool.

WANTED, August 1st, young, well-educated, Mother's Help to look after child, aged three, and help in the house; salary, £25 to £30, according to experience.—Mrs. Boothroyd, Rosehill, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.

POSITIONS WANTED.

HOLIDAY ENGAGEMENT Wanted for August, near sea or country; would act as companion, or assist with gardening, fruit picking, &c.—Write, Box 5,000, COMMON CAUSE Office.

POST REQUIRED in or near London; position of trust, good class business house, &c.; bright, energetic, vegetarian; broad views.—Box 5,961, COMMON CAUSE Office.

[Continued on page 184

Continued from page 183]

YOUNG LADY (23) experienced, fond of children, fluent French and German acquired abroad, desires post in family to look after children.—Miss W. Selby, The Grammar School, Margate.

NURSERY TRAINING.

CHURCH SCHOOL FOR HOUSECRAFT & NURSERY TRAINING.—Students received; course of four months, £16 16s.; babies in residence.—Apply Lady Supt., 36, St. George's-square, Primrose-hill.

MOTORING.

WARWICK SCHOOL OF MOTORING
259, WARWICK ROAD, KENSINGTON.
Telephone . . 946 WESTERN.
Officially appointed and recommended by the Royal Automobile Club.
Individual Tuition given to Each Pupil.
Call and inspect our mechanical class rooms, which are fully equipped for practical training. Driving and mechanism is thoroughly taught by a competent staff.

BOOKS, REVIEWS, Etc.

PROBLEMS OF PROSTITUTION.—*The Shield*, the Review of the ASSOCIATION FOR MORAL AND SOCIAL HYGIENE, is described by Miss Maude Royden as "sane, scientific, and absolutely sound." Invaluable to social workers. 7½d. quarterly, post free.—19, Tothill-st., S.W.

EDUCATIONAL & PROFESSIONAL.

CAN YOU SKETCH? If so, why not learn Press Illustration? or adopt as a "second string"? I can teach you thoroughly by post. Send stamp for illustrated prospectus—it will interest you.—Jay Gerrard, Northern School Press Drawing, Bradshaw, Bolton.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for this booklet to Mrs. Ayres Purdie, Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. 'Phone, Central 6049.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

MARY McLACHLAN, Typist, 4, Chapel Walk, Manchester.

Telephone: *Regent 774.*
MISS E. M. STEAR,
39, St. James's St., S.W. (corner of Piccadilly).
TYPEWRITING, SHORTHAND, AND TRAINING OFFICES.
Practical Instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Duplicating and General Secretarial Work, £3 3s. per month.
Hours: 10—1. Fees payable in advance.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.—R. Crombleholme, General Manager. Enquiries solicited.

DENTISTRY.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street, N.
MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist,
Mr. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Asst. Dental Surgeon. Estd. 35 Yrs.
Gas Administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man.
Nurse in Attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches.
Send Post Card for Pamphlet. N.B.—No show case at door.
CONSULTATION FREE Telephone: North 3795.

DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, &c.

IF YOU ARE WANTING an Artistic Overall for yourself or your child write to Elizabeth, of The Green Door, Chesham, Bucks.

PERFECT FITTING Corsets made to order from 15s. 6d. Also accurately copied to customers' own patterns.—Emilie, 17, Burlington-arcade, Piccadilly.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest styles to measure; best workmanship and smart cut guaranteed; prices moderate.—H. Nelissen, 14, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-circus, W.; patterns sent on application.

LAUNDRY.

BUSH HILL PARK STEAM LAUNDRY, 19-29, Second-avenue, Enfield. Proprietor, Miss M. B. Lattimer. Best family work, under personal supervision of trained experts. Open-air drying. Hand-done shirts and collars. Specialities: flannels, silks, fine linen, laces, &c. Prompt attention to parcels sent by post.

PROVISIONS, EGGS, etc.

ARTHUR'S STORES
114-120, WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.
GENERAL PROVISIONS. HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY
All Cakes and Pastries of finest ingredients by own Baker

DELICIOUS "SALUTARIS" DRINKS.—Orangelle! Gingerale! Lemonade! and do. home-brewed. Economical, healthy, and free from all impurities; made from pure distilled water.—Salutaris Water Co., 338, Fulham-rd., London, S.W.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

A SAFE TONIC.—RESTORINE is a cure for all nerve troubles. Its remedial value is quite remarkable, yet it does not affect the heart's action. Price 1s. 3d. post free.—J. Latham & Co., Fulwood House, High Holborn, London, W.C.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH (OLD) BOUGHT.—MESSRS. BROWNING, Dental Manufacturers, 63, Oxford-st., London, THE ORIGINAL FIRM who do not advertise misleading prices. Full value by return or offer made. Call or post. Est. 100 years.

"COMMON CAUSE" Fountain Pens, price 5s. 6d. each. Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Apply, sending P.O. for 5s. 8d. (2d. being for postage), to the Manager, "Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

ELECTROLYSIS (for removal of superfluous hair, moles, &c.), face massage, and electrical hair treatment. Lessons given and certificate granted.—Address, Miss Thearlston, 54, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, W. Hours, 11 to 5.

GOLD, SILVER, AND BRASS can be cleaned in half the ordinary time by the Ayah Polishing Cloth. This cloth is used by jewellers in restoring lustre to the finest jewellery. No soiling of hands. 1s. 3d. post free from The Pioneer Manufacturing Co., 21, Paternoster-sq., London, E.C.

GREAT SUMMER SALE.—Hundreds of Bargains in Irish Linen. Huckaback Towels, 20 x 25 (ready hemmed) 5s. 4½d. half dozen; postage 7d. Catalogues of many other bargains, free.—Hutton's, 159, Larne, Ireland.

LADY (L.S.W.S. Member) would like to give house room to the Piano of any reader who may be warehousing her furniture. Advertiser has taken charge of friend's piano for some years, but now, owing to removal, is without an instrument. Greatest care taken. No children. References given.—Write, Manager, COMMON CAUSE Office.

MADAME HELENE, 5, Hanover-rd., Scarborough, gives generous prices for ladies' and gentlemen's worn suits, dresses, boots, furs, lingerie, and children's garments; separate price for each article; carriage paid; cash by return, or parcel promptly returned if offer not accepted.

MAIDENHAIR SCALP FOOD, 1s. 8d.; cures dandruff and ensures new growth even in old age.—Miss Davy, Bere Ferrers, S. Devon.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued, and cash sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100, Raby-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO LET.

FURNISHED Self-contained Flat To Let at Chelsea; 3 rooms, bath, first floor; overlooking river; gas-stove. References required. Low rent.—Box 7,000, COMMON CAUSE Office.

ILFRACOMBE.—Apartments, two minutes Capstone Parade; moderate.—6, Fortiscue-rd.

PLEASANTLY SITUATED eight-roomed House to let, furnished (or rooms); garden, orchard; quiet, bracing country.—Miss Binns, Sibford, near Banbury.

SUSSEX, near East Grinstead, five-roomed furnished cottage; August, part September; bath, gas range, daily servant.—Miss Hyett, Halsford Croft.

TO LET, BRIDGNORTH.—Well-furnished cottage, two sitting, three bedrooms, gas-cooker, garden; beautiful situation; 15s. weekly.—Reply, Box 5,955, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED.

REQUIRED.—Board-residence, London, for self and girls, 6-9; permanency; 30s. weekly; object, mutual co-operation.—"Mother," Box 5,957, COMMON CAUSE Office.

FOR HOLIDAYS.

BRIGHTON'S NEWEST PRIVATE HOTEL, Cavendish Mansions, Cavendish-place; 1 minute pier, sea and lawn; luxuriously furnished; drawing, smoke, and dining-rooms; separate tables; terms from £2 2s. per week. Telegrams: Meadmore, Brighton.

COTSWOLD HILLS.—Food Reform Holiday Home; 600 ft. above sea level, delightful scenery and woods, invigorating air, sheltered, good cooking, home comforts.—Apply Manageress, Hillside, Pitchcombe, nr. Stroud, Gloucestershire.

DEAN FOREST, Severn-Wye Valleys.—Beautiful Holiday Home (600 ft. up); spacious house, grounds, bath, billiards, tennis, croquet, motors, magnificent scenery; vegetarians accommodated; 35s. week.—Photos, prospectus, Hallam, Littledean House, Littledean, Glos.

MEMBER recommends comfortable rooms, one sitting-room, two double bedrooms, good cooking; beautiful part of Gloucestershire.—Mrs. Gardiner, Golly-yf-y-harryd, Oakridge Lynch, nr. Stroud, Gloucestershire.

WENSLEYDALE, The Heugh, 1,400 ft. above sea level.—Board-Residence, bath; also furnished Cottage to Let, 4 or 5 bedrooms.—Particulars from Miss Smith, Thoralby, Aysgarth, S.O.

WHERE TO LIVE.

BEDROOM, with or without partial board, for working gentlewoman. Homelike house; terms moderate; W.C. district.—Write Box 5,954, COMMON CAUSE Office.

BATTERSEA PARK.—Lady, young, having comfortably furnished flat, wishes to meet with another to share home on equal terms with her; suit moderate income.—Box 5,936, COMMON CAUSE Office.

BAYSWATER (near Park and 'buses).—Ladies received in private family; home comforts; bed and breakfast from 2s. 6d.; meals optional.—"M.," Box 5,897, COMMON CAUSE Office.

BOARD Residence for Students and Workers; quiet, but accessible to all parts; tennis; very highly recommended.—34, Barrowgate-rd., Chiswick.

BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's-court-square (Warwick-rd. corner), finest centre all parts; 12 minutes' Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; write or call for tariff; strictly inclusive terms; unequalled for comfort and attention; own private garage free; B. and B., 4s. Tel.: Western 344.

CAMBERLEY (Residential Private Hotel), 4 and 9, Knaresborough-place, Cromwell-rd., S.W.; room and breakfast from 3s. 6d.—Proprietress, Miss K. Watts. Telephone, 64 Western.

FOR LADIES visiting London and Working Gentlewomen. Rooms, 25s. with board; cubicles, 19s. 6d.; also by the day.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth-st., Portland-place, W.

HOSTEL FOR LADY WORKERS, Students, and others; central and convenient for all parts, terms moderate.—Miss Sullivan, 59, Albany-st., Regent's-pk. (Portland-rd. Station, W.)

HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS, Professional Women, and other Ladies. Near British Museum, University College, and Women's School of Medicine. Central, quiet.—Miss H. Veitch-Brown, 6, Lansdowne-pl., Brunswick-sq., W.C.

PRIVATE HOTEL FOR LADIES. Very quiet and refined.—13, St. George's-sq., Westminster. Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance from 4s. 6d.—Write, or wire, Miss Davies.

THE NATIONAL UNION
GENERAL SERVICE FUND.

I enclose Donation of £ : s. d.

Name _____
(Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other Title.)

Address _____

All Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed "London County and Westminster Bank, Victoria," and made payable to: The Hon. Treasurer, National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

Printed (and the Trade supplied) by the NATIONAL PRESS AGENCY LTD., Whitefriars House, Carmelite St., London, for the Proprietors, THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO. LTD., and Published at 14, Great Smith St., Westminster. *London:* George Vickers. *Manchester:* John Heywood; Abel Heywood & Son; W. H. Smith & Son. *Newcastle-on-Tyne:* W. H. Smith & Son. *Edinburgh and Glasgow:* J. Menzies & Co. *Dublin and Belfast:* Eason & Son.